

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

President Wilson talks like a baccalaureate discourse.

Vermont believes in preparedness on the right to vote next week.

There will be very few vacation tourists to Europe after to-day.

The Cape Cod canal people ought to send for Goethals to dig that coal schooner out of their ship channel.

There are said to be 19 men who might get the Republican nomination for president. A few more, and there wouldn't be any men left in the party to vote for them.

Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, viewing the great battle on the western front expresses the opinion that the French have the Germans "trumped" all along the line. Too early, Sam! Wait a week!

The two passengers on the great steamship Cedric which docked at New York Sunday must have experienced the lonesome sickness all the way over. Incidentally, if the steamship lines were depending upon their passenger service to make both ends meet, the ends would meet each other going backwards. The trans-Atlantic passenger service has been reduced to a minimum during the past few months but the loss to the companies is more than compensated for by the immense shipments of war munitions and supplies for the fighting men and all the other articles for the populations of the entente allies.

The reasons lack of the virtual declaration of war by Portugal on Germany have not become apparent. The chief reason for the seizure of German and Austrian commerce ships in Portuguese ports may have been pressure of demand made by Great Britain; again it may have been a single desire on the part of the little nation to build up its merchant marine at no present cost at all. In the third place, Portugal's entry on hostile movement may have been due to the secret passing of information that the time was ripe—that is, the war was coming to its denouement with indications that the entente allies were to come out of the conflict in the commanding position over the central powers, that the entente allies were to be able to dictate favorable terms and that it would pay Portugal to be listed actively on the side of those nations. The last theory is mere conjecture but it is strengthened by the belief that Portugal in and of itself could add little to the strength of the entente allies on the field of battle as the war is being waged in the present proportions. Portugal as an ally on the field of battle would be more in the way of her big neighbors than a real aid. Perhaps, therefore, it merely was the psychological moment for Portugal formally to align itself with the prospective winner.

VALUE OF MILITARY TRAINING.

Aside from the consideration of war, military training is a distinct advantage to a young man when it is conducted in a thorough-going, business-like manner. The purely physical benefit is the development of habits of carriage which tend to make the body erect, the shoulders thrown back and the chest thrown out so that the lungs and other organs of the upper body have greater freedom; and, besides, there is enough of physical exercise to strengthen the muscles and render the whole body more capable of resisting disease. The mental benefit lies chiefly in the training which schools the mind to concentration of effort, which quickens the mental processes and which places an emphasis on obedience. Therefore, there is cause for satisfaction over the rise of a desire for military training in schools and colleges throughout the United States at the present time, a satisfaction wholly apart from the possible benefit should the nation find itself plunged into war. In the latter contingency there would be a decided benefit in having thousands of young men available who have been schooled to a certain extent in the more rudimentary features of military training. But no one looks for the outbreak of a war with the United States as a participant. Hence the benefits of the military training now being conducted in various institutions will be measured by the gain to the individual, in the development of his body and in the quickening and harnessing of his mind. In order to gain those benefits, let the young man go into the matter whole-heartedly and not in a lackadaisical manner. If, for instance, the male students of Goddard seminary hope to get any good out of the proposed military training in that institution they should make a business of it and not a mere diversion.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

For a long time there has been dissatisfaction in Vermont with the caucus-convention system of nominating candidates for the major offices; it has been claimed and, in some cases, well substantiated, that the system permitted too

much manipulation by the bosses of the political parties for the good of the people. For years Vermont has floundered along in the rut of politics in which there was oftentimes too little chance for the real expression of the sentiment of the people. It came to the point when both the leading parties went on record in favor of some new system; both the Republicans and the Democrats expressed themselves as in favor of a direct primary method of nominating candidates. The legislature, following out the recommendation, enacted a law to govern the nomination of candidates for state, congressional and county offices; but the legislature decided to hold the law in abeyance until the voters of Vermont had had an opportunity to declare their approval. In case the voters approve of the law, its provisions will go into effect on March 20, 1916; and if they do not approve, the law will not become operative until March 20, 1917. Here, then, is an opportunity for Vermont to get rid of a system which has been condemned for years and to supplant it with a system modeled after methods which have met with considerable approval in other states. It is not claimed for the direct primary system that it will prove the absolutely perfect development of human thought; it is claimed that the direct primary will do away with a great deal of the so-called manipulation of votes and make corrupt practices far less possible. All that the voters of Vermont are called upon to do at this time is to vote "yes" on the referendum next Tuesday. Let us try out the direct primary system fairly in Vermont as it has been tried in other states.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Shaw-Hanson Debate at Montpelier.

Editor, Barre Times: It seems to me unfortunate that your Montpelier correspondent overlooked the joint debate held in city hall last Sunday evening between Mayor Hanson of Belfast and Rev. William Shaw of Montpelier. I hope you will let me use your letter column for a description of that debate.

Mr. Hanson issued a challenge in The Argus last Thursday evening for any Montpelier man to meet him in debate. A few of the Montpelier citizens met Friday afternoon and asked Mr. Shaw to meet him.

The mayor opened the debate with a self-congratulatory statement of how he had recently met the Hon. Richard P. Hobson in a debate in New York City, that he had had the privilege of speaking to such business men as Chauncey M. Depew and went on to tell how the New York papers had praised his argument. Having thus made his impression on the large number of men present in the audience, he gave the same 30-minute talk that he gave in Barre.

Mr. Shaw said that he knew nothing about Maine, that he cared nothing about Maine. He had entered that debate to talk about Vermont and Montpelier. He poured broadside after broadside into the mayor, of Vermont conditions, of Vermont statistics and Vermont needs. It was interesting to watch the pompous gentleman from Maine. First an amused tolerance, then deep interest, which was soon followed by amazement. He had met his Waterloo and he knew it.

In his rebuttal he never attempted to answer Mr. Shaw. He journeyed through Maine, through Kansas, through Michigan, for his second 20 minutes and finally read, to complete his time, from a man in Topeka whose name he was not free to use.

Such a treatment of Vermont aroused the fighting blood in Mr. Shaw. He brought up his reserves, his cavalry and his machine guns. He sent them all at once against the enemy. He walked from one side of the platform to the other, pointing his finger at his opponent in scorn and derision, in righteous indignation. He denounced him as a man who was attempting to use the teaching of the Holy Bible as an argument for the saloon. After one of his telling points, a man in the audience shouted, "Hit him again!" and he proceeded to hit him. The crowd cheered every thrust of Dr. Shaw. At the end of his allotted time, a young man rushed to the platform, called for nine "rubs" for Dr. Shaw and they were given with a will.

When the mayor came forward for his last speech, the crowd began to leave the hall, and Mr. Blomfield appealed to them to wait and give the stranger a respectful hearing. The stranger had nothing to say and bade the audience good night.

I doubt now if he remembers that he ever debated against the Hon. Richard P. Hobson.

Sincerely yours,

O. K. Hollister.

CURRENT COMMENT

"The Messenger finds itself unable to arouse within its breast very much sympathy for the so-called undevoted voter. It has received from the office of the secretary of state the sample ballots and it finds that there is nothing very complex or confusing about them, if a man is able to read and understand good plain English; able in other words to discharge with some little intelligence his duties of citizenship."—St. Albans Messenger.

There seems to be altogether too much concern expressed for the stupid voter. Any man who does not take the pains or use the intelligence necessary to properly mark his ballot and vote as he intends, really deserves to lose his vote. When suffragists fully appreciate the importance of the ballot and apply to its marking and its casting the little brain effort that it needs, there will be little complaint of the obscurity of our voting system. In a limited degree, the present ballots are a sort of literacy test, and anybody who cannot pass is hardly qualified to express an intelligent opinion on public questions affecting the community or the commonwealth.—Rutland News.

It Takes a Big Man

To see the bright side of everything. The bright side of life insurance can be seen by anybody—Protection—Saving—Security. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). N. S. Ballard, general agent, Barre, Vermont, Montpelier, Vt.



These custom-tailored ready-to-wear suits of good, reliable American fabrics in the newest weaves and the latest colorings.

Hair line, over plaids, combined with stripes. Pencil or combination stripes—blues, grays, browns, greens, big variety at this \$15 price.

Others, \$10 to \$25. New spring coats, \$15 and up to \$25.

F. H. Rogers & Co.
 We Clean, Press, and Repair Clothing

Bargains

Men's and ladies' Shoes. Broken lots and odd sizes. 1 lot of Ladies' \$4.00 Shoes now \$2.89. 1 lot of Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes now \$2.49.

Come in while we have your size. They are bargains.

Discount on all our Rubbermen's Heavy Rubbers and Socks; also Felt Shoes.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

170 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

JINGLES AND JESTS

Society Note.

Mrs. Stubbins—Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Fox?
 The New Lodger—I don't know, Mrs. Stubbins. I never attended any.—Tit-Bits.

Sympathetic.

"I'm sorry you don't admire Mr. Gumpin," said the tactful woman. "His ancestors were very distinguished and estimable people."
 "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "What a misfortune for his family that so many of them died."—Washington Star.

"Now, my son," said the conscientious father, "tell me why I punished you."
 "That's it," blurted the boy indignantly. "First you pounded the life out of me, and now you don't know what you done it for!"—Tit-Bits.

"Are you sure that you thoroughly understand that question you attempted to decide?"
 "No," replied Senator Sordum; "but I fancy I expressed myself in terms sufficiently obscure to prevent anybody else from taking enough interest to call me down."—Washington Star.

The Arid.

He—The town you live in is rather arid, socially, isn't it?
 She—Arid? Well, I should say so. Why, the soil there is so arid socially that you can't even raise your eyebrows.—Vanity Fair.

EAST BRAINTREE.

Charlie Dolan of Sterling, Mass., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. G. W. Flagg, who has been ill for several weeks, is able to be around the house.

Merlin, the two-year-old son of William Cooper, is quite ill with croup and bronchitis.

Mrs. Robert Walker is moving her household goods from here.

Mrs. Nettie Crain is still quite sick. She is being cared for by Miss Della Untied.

The body of George Fuller, former pastor of the Congregational church, was brought here last week for burial.

Miss Helen Kenyon of Hartford is visiting her sisters, Mrs. David Abel and Mrs. Clark Abel.

Mrs. Gertrude Young, who is passing the winter with her sister, Mrs. Julia Perham, is very sick.

James Cruickshank, jr., of Northfield passed Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Gertrude Batchelder of Franco-nia, N. H., is with her mother, Mrs. G. W. Flagg.

The Christian Endeavor society will hold a calendar social in the church vestry Wednesday evening. Each one is requested to dress to represent some month.

Mrs. Edgar Dame was called to Hubbard hill Sunday morning, her mother having died very suddenly.

Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph gave a very pleasing address to an interested audience in the church at West Brookfield Sunday evening. His topic was "Local Option and High License."

ORANGE COUNTY FARMERS' ASS'N NOTES

The following notes are furnished for the week ending Feb. 26:

"Why is it that there is so little call for agricultural books in this, a farming section?" was a question which was asked me the other day by a librarian. I could not answer the question, so am passing it on to the readers of this paper. I have found this same condition in other libraries in many cases where there is a reasonable number of good farm reference books available for loan. I often wonder whether it is because the farmer has no time to read or whether it is because he spends so much of his reading time on the daily paper or some worthless paper or magazine which may have come to his door, whose material it is often not only a pure waste of time to read but harmful in their influence on the home, or because he does not want to read books which would help him in his business. In all libraries where I have discussed the question, there has been a desire on the part of the librarian to keep and put into circulation good books on farm subjects which would be an aid to the farmer and his wife in their work. Few libraries at present have many good agricultural books, but it is because of lack of demand. The Kimball library at Randolph, for example, supported partially by town tax, has a considerable number of agriculture books but few of recent date to be valuable, but the library is willing and glad to get some if anyone would read them. I gave her a list the other day of up-to-date books, some of which will be added in the near future. More would come if you asked for them. At present, however, there are available for loan the following good books well worth the time of any progressive farmer: King's "Principles of Agriculture" and "The Soil"; Bailey's "Horticulture"; "The Book of the Farm"; "The Farmstead"; "Farmer's Business Handbook"; Card's "Bush Fruits"; Coburn's "Alfalfa"; Watson's "Farm Poultry"; and I have placed in a library for public loan for a while, Brook's "Agriculture" (three volumes), and Warren's "Farm Management." The last-named is one of the most valuable books ever published for the farmer to read. Are you and your children in the habit of asking at the library for an occasional farm book to read and are you asking the librarian to get for you certain farm books which are not there but you know to be good?

Mr. Putnam of New Hampshire, who spoke at Tunbridge at the creamery patrons' meeting arranged for by Mr. Brigham last Monday, gave some of the most interesting figures on the value of cow test association work and keeping of individual records I have seen for some time. In 1904 Mr. Putnam's eight best cows produced an average of 238 pounds of milk in one year. (This is more than the average best eight cows of a large share of our Orange county dairies.) Ten years later, in 1914, his best 16 cows produced an average of 447 pounds of fat. Valuing this at 23 cents per pound it makes an increased value of \$61.37. It cost \$11.12 more to feed these cows so the net increase was \$50.25 per cow or a herd of 20 cows would bring their owner over \$1,000 more net profit if of the 1914 brand than those of 1904. The cash outlay for bringing up the herd in this period was practically \$1,000, or this increased cost would be paid back by one year's profit. Mr. Putnam is a practical farmer who has put into practice the use of the milkshed and scales and the figures thereby secured. He did not do it in a few months' time but a good many farmers of the present expect to be on the job 10 years from now. Have your cows showed a similar increase in the last 10 years? Are you going to try to have them show a similar increase in the next 10 years?

AMUSEMENT NOTES

"The Princess Pat."

"The Princess Pat," John Cort's production of the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert comic opera triumph, will be the attraction at the Barre opera house Monday, March 6.

The story of the opera has to do with the flirtation of the Princess Patrice di Montaldo (nee Patrice O'Connor), who is called Pat, for short. Her husband of late has shown a lack of demonstration in his affections for her, and to bring him to that condition again, as well as to save her friend, Grace Holbrook, from a marriage with a man years her senior, she starts a little affair with the old duffer that serves to accomplish her purpose, but, in the meantime, creates havoc with the happiness of herself and the majority of those others about her. The book contains an abundance of scintillating lines, while the score of Victor Herbert is, as usual, a joy to hear. There are twenty numbers, and every one of them is distinctive of the brilliancy of the celebrated composer. In the cast will be Ruth Welch, Paul Nicholson, Effie Toye, Philip H. Ryley, Earl Benham, Ben Hendricks, George Segal, Edward Metcalf, Herbert Salinck, Tots Marks and Francis Bryan—adv.

At the Pavilion.

The Jerry McAuliffe Musical Revue Co. made their initial appearance at the Pavilion last night and an audience that crowded the theatre to the doors greeted them. It had been rumored that a great musical treat was in store for those who attend this delightful performance this week and their expectation was fully realized. Seldom have theatregoers been treated to such rich musical numbers, witty sayings, good music, songs and pretty girls.

The youth, buoyancy, dash, good looks and shapely forms of the dainty female members are sure to result in crowded houses at every performance. The costumes are very dainty and the colors of the rainbow are found in harmonious blend and with their pretty faces lit by smiles, it is indeed a refreshing and refined entertainment for those who attend.

An entire change of program takes place each day and the company remains the entire week at the Pavilion—adv.

The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Morrisville, Vermont

Statement, January 1, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans	\$1,328,094.04
Massachusetts state bonds	40,000.00
Helena warrants	3,200.00
Bank building and lot	2,500.00
Cash on hand and in banks	73,167.98

LIABILITIES

Capital paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus	60,000.00
Undivided profits	27,958.91
Due depositors	1,297,685.24
Treasurer's checks	6,933.31
Taxes due in February	4,384.56

\$1,446,962.02

To the above statement could be added over \$20,000 of accrued interest. This means a surplus of over 12 per cent, or 2 per cent more than the state requirements. In other words, for every hundred dollars which you deposit in The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Morrisville, Vt., you have the protection of \$112.00 in gilt-edge securities, besides the stockholders' liability. Few people understand that the strength of a bank depends not on its size but upon the ratio of surplus to deposits. This makes us one of the strongest banks in the state, and for this reason we solicit the patronage of people who may be planning to send a part of their surplus funds away from their home bank.

The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company MORRISVILLE, VT.

W. M. SARGENT

Treasurer

LOTS OF NEW GOODS In Our Big White Sale

Our visit to Boston last week affords you lots of new things at special prices, all in our White Sale for this week:

See the new Waists on sale at 50c, 75c, \$1.00
 See the new Silk Waists at \$1.25
 \$4.00 Fancy Silk Waists in this sale at \$2.98

Great Sale Laces and Hamburgs

Don't miss this sale, as you will not see Laces and Hamburg Embroideries as cheap again:

See the Laces at, per yard 2½c, 4c, 5c, and 7c
 Wide Hamburg at 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c

Another Shipment of Ladies' Muslin Underwear

Just 50 dozen, or 600 garments. These were bought when material was much cheaper. Not a garment sold like these for less than 75c. Your choice of many styles of Robes, Combinations, Corset Covers, and Skirts—your choice for this week, 49c each.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES

in the White Sale—Note the Prices

Pretty Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years	49c
65c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years	59c
79c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years	65c
75c Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years	59c
\$1.00 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years	85c
\$1.25 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years	98c
\$1.50 very pretty Trimmed Dresses	\$1.25

These Dresses are made up very pretty and priced as real bargains in our White Sale.

The only Dry Goods Store giving PONY VOTES

The Vaughan Store

WEST BERLIN

School Exhibition and Speaking Contest Largely Attended.

An exhibit of school work and a speaking contest was held in West Berlin Friday evening, Feb. 25. Each school in the west part of the town was represented in the exhibition of work, which was arranged with the idea of showing the progress during the year. Each child had a specimen of his efforts displayed.

Some of the especially good work shown by the different schools were: Flower list and geography from Cox Brook. West Berlin primary: Busy work, arithmetic and nature study. West Berlin grammar: the drawings by John Cooper, the sleds made by Leroy Wilbur; map study. Valley school: Palmer method, bird studies, sewing by Orisa Bell.

In all the schools, the composition work and map studies were well done. In the primary grades of all the schools, the arithmetic papers were clearly stated and neatly written.

The parents and friends of the schools may feel that this work showed perseverance and ability on the part of the pupils.

The teachers may feel that their work was well rewarded by the interest and pleasure shown by the friends of the schools. The school spirit and co-operation of pupils and parents is especially worthy of attention. This was shown by the unusually large attendance.

In the valley school, two of the pupils taking part in the speaking contest were just recovering from a severe attack of the grip. Much credit may be given them for attempting to take their parts.

Supt. J. A. Hunter, Mrs. Clara Holton and Miss Marion Thomas of Northfield acted as judges of the speaking.

The banner for this was awarded to the West Berlin department. Because of the incentive an entertainment of this character gives to the pupils, we hope this may become a feature of each year's work in the future.

GRANITEVILLE.

The regular monthly business meeting of the ladies' aid society will be held at the home of Mrs. John M. Smith next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Do not forget the entertainment to be given in the church hall next Thursday evening.

Take Our Advice AND BUY A MATTRESS NOW

Owing to the sharp advance in the price of cotton, the prices on bedding have advanced proportionately. We have TWO CARLOADS, consisting of SOFT-TOP, PURE WHITE COTTON AND COTTON FELTS, SILK FLOSS, etc., that were bought before the advance in price, and which we will sell for a limited time at the old prices.

LET US SHOW YOU

A. W. Badger & Co.

UNDERTAKERS—LICENSED EMBALMERS—BEST OF AMBULANCE SERVICE
 TELEPHONE 447-11

The Safe Feed

Do you know that practically all of the Corn on the market to-day contains from 18 per cent. to 22 per cent. of water, and that whenever you buy 100 lbs. of Corn you are getting 20 lbs. of Water at a good high price?

You can't be too careful in feeding your stock. WIRTHMORE STOCK FEED is low in moisture and is partly cooked, which makes the feed very digestible. No colic or other digestive disorders when you feed WIRTHMORE STOCK FEED.

You also get much more actual FOOD for the money.

R. L. CLARK